

INTIMATIONS,

NOTICE.

MRS. CAMERON'S GARDEN PARTIES will Re-commence TO-MORROW (Friday), the 6th November, and on succeeding FRIDAYS at FOUR O'CLOCK Hongkong, 5th November, 1885. (1867

WANTED ON 1st DECEMBER NEXT.

A FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED HOUSE, 5 ROOMS.

Apply by letter to Y.
Care of Daily Press Office
Hongkong, 5th November, 1885. (1868

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1365 of 1885.

PLAINTIFF—KONG KA LUNG.
DEFENDANT—R. BRUCE.

NOTICE is hereby given—that a Writ of Foreign Attachment returnable on the 20th day of November, 1885, against all the persons and persons unknown of the above named Defendant within the Colony, has been issued in this Suit, pursuant to the Provisions of Section LXXXII. of "The Hongkong Code of Civil Procedure."

Dated this 4th day of November, 1885.

1869] Solicitors-for the Plaintiff.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, in returning thanks to the Community of Hongkong and Southern Out-ports for their support during the last Season, begs to notify them that she will be prepared on and after the 1st of November to supply

GAME, GAME PIES, SAUSAGES,
BRAWN, ENGLISH PORK FRENCH AND
PICKLED;
CORNER and FRESH MEAT.

the utmost despatch guaranteed in shipment.
 LAYTINA HOPKINS.
 Corner of Sze-chuan and Ningpo Roads,
 Shanghai, 26th October, 1885. [197]

FOR SALE.

THE COMPLETE PLANT
 AND
 MACHINERY
 FOR A
 SUGAR REFINERY,
 BY
 Messrs. SHEARS AND SON, of London.
 This Machinery is quite new, and will be sold
 at a bargain.
 For Full Particulars, apply to
 REMEDIOS & Co.
 Hongkong, 5th November, 1885. [197]

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND
TAIWANFOO.

The Company's Steamship

"THALIS."

Captain Pocock, will be despatched for the above ports on SUNDAY, the 8th instants, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAUREN & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 4th November, 1885. 1864

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

"Taking Cargo and Passengers at Through rates for Nankow, Shanghai, Swatow, Amoy, Tientsin, Hankow, and Ports on the YANGTZE."

The Company's Steamship

"AJAX."

Captain Riley, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 12th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUCHER, PERTLAND, & Co., Agents,
Hongkong, 5th November, 1885. 17966

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY.
LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY
10th NOVEMBER, 1885.

MELBOURNE
THE Steamship
"WHAMPOA."
Captain Williams, will be despatched as above
on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at Four
P.M.
This vessel has unusually good Cabin Accom-
modation, situated amidships, upon the upper
deck.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hampden, 4th November, 1892.

KELLY AND WALSH, LIMITED,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED.
CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS in the
CHOICEST AMERICAN & ENGLISH DESIGNS.
New Stock of Birthday Cards.
Cigarettes—Sweet Caporals—Vanity Fair—
Richmond Gam—Little Beauties—New

Cometa Oriente
Tobacco—Old Judge—Wills' Four Seasons
—Three Castles—Morris' Golden Flick
Turkey Tow—Crown Golden Cloud—Wills
Bristol Birds Eye—Cut Cable Cold—Rich-
mond Green—Richmond Mixture—Sweet
General—Happy Thoughts—Dixons—Brow-
n—Crown—Crown—Crown—Crown—Crown
Rattlesnake's Every Boy's Annual, 1886.
Rattlesnake's Every Girl's Annual, 1886.
Banding in India—(A practical treatise on
Circumstances in India—(A practical treatise on
Rattlesnake's Every Boy's Annual, 1886.
Rattlesnake's Every Girl's Annual, 1886.
Wade's 1st Erii Chi—Colloquial Series with
Key, complete, \$7.50.
Pole's Modern Ship-Building.
Field Exercises—1st Edition.
Lester's History of Modern Society.
Hints on Business—Financial and Legal.
What Developments, by Cavendish.
Powder—How to mix—Whist.
Cavendish on Whist.
Walker's The Correct Card.
Pole's Theory of Whist.
American Squares Playing Cards.
KELLY & WALSH, LTD., HONGKONG.

STEAM LAUNCH CO.
Have always on hand supplies of the best
COAL for HOUSES, STEAMERS, & SHIPS at
MODERATE TERMS
No. 16, TUNG MAN LANE,
HONGKONG.
HONGKONG, 17th SEPTEMBER, 1885. [1885]

NOTICE.
HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are
respectfully informed that, if upon their
arrival in this Harbour, none of the Company's
Foremen should be at hand, orders for repairs to
be sent to the Head Office, No. 14, Praya
Central, will receive prompt attention.
In the event of complaints being forwarded

is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

32 Hongkong, 26th August, 1885. (154)

INTIMATIONS.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

Just received a variety assortment from the best ENGLISH, AMERICAN, and GERMAN HOUSES allowing a selection out of several hundreds.

At PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

By Parcel Post ornamental Cards and small presents can be sent home very cheaply.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.
Correspondents are requested to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
Advertisements and Subscriptions, which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 5th, 1936.

THE massacre of Chinese at Rock Springs, Wyoming, is undoubtedly the most lamentable episode in the history of Chinese colonization in the United States. The details of this unfortunate and ever to be regretted affair have already appeared, but a brief recapitulation of them may not be out of place here. Wyoming is mainly known to fame because of the geysers, the hot springs, and the visions of that congenial of natural wonders—the Yellowstone Park. It is traversed by the Union Pacific line, and its settlement dates only from the construction of the railroad. The total population is small, and some thirty per cent of it consists of people not born in the United States. With a mean elevation of over six thousand feet, the climate is one of severe extremes, the thermometer ranging from 88 deg. in the shade to 38 deg., and night frosts occur during the warm months. As the rainfall is inconsiderable, and irrigation is necessary, the prospects of agriculture in Wyoming are not very bright; but it is not unlikely that the mineral wealth of the territory may bring prosperity to it. Iron is found, and, among other minerals, coal, although it is only of the inferior variety known as lignite. This lignite is worked at Rock Springs by the Union Pacific Railway Company, for while it is of use in domestic use, it may be employed for the manufacture of gas and the generation of steam. As these mines, if the working of superficial deposits can fairly be called mining, the recent massacre took place. The contractors who had been running the mines had imported or engaged at different times as less than 600 Chinese, and the fact very soon began to feel against them among the Caucasian settlers, whose mostly of a very rough class, and the friction went on increasing until it culminated in a fight in one of the mines, in which the Chinese were worsted. The latter fled to their quarters in Chinatown, and the flag was hoisted as a warning, with the result that the whole colony retreated to their houses. The drinking saloons were closed, and the white men, armed with guns, revolvers, hatchets, and knives, set out for Chinatown, sending one deputation warning the Chinese to be gone in an hour. This was agreed upon, and the unfortunate Chinamen set to work to pack up their small belongings. At the expiration of half-an-hour, however, the whites waxed impatient, and advanced firing. The Chinese, offered no resistance, but fled precipitately with whatever possessions they could lay their hands on, and were shot as they ran. Their houses were then set on fire, and thus smoked out they fled into the streets, in many cases only to fall victims to the white man's bullet. A laundry was the next object that called for visitation, and here again the occupants were shot dead. The employers in the coal depot then received orders to vacate their places, which they did, terrified by the ghastly events of the day. Numbers of wounded Chinese have perished from exposure and want in the neighbouring hills, in which they had sought refuge. Of course as soon as the news of the outrage was received troops were despatched by the authorities to the scene, and order was in a sense restored, but at last reports terrorism still reigned supreme, and it is stated that every man who has condemned the murders has been compelled to leave Rock Springs. By agreement among themselves eighteen of the men concerned in the attack on the Chinese gave themselves up, and the Coroner allowed them to go on bail of \$500 each after they had waived preliminary examinations and had thereby made *prima facie* confessions. Colonel Bag, the Chinese Consul, has no hope of obtaining justice in such a community, and instigates the fact that the coroner's jury at the inquest held over the slaughter of Chinese men returned a verdict stating that they did not know what nationality the deceased belonged to nor how they came by their deaths.

This murderous attack upon the Chinese in Wyoming has a two-fold aspect. It is an incident in the general conflict between capital and labour, and it is one outcome of the war of races now going on in the Western States of the Great Republic. It is in regard to this latter phase of the outbreak that we are more particularly interested. The intensity of the hatred of and opposition to Chinese in the Pacific States has never before been illustrated in such sanguinary hues, and the massacre affords a signal proof of the reality of the difficulty which is imposed upon the American Government arising out of the anti-Chinese feeling so rampant in the West. According to the most recent San Francisco papers, and

the statement is corroborated by Consul Bag, the perpetrators of the attack were most of them aliens, and few were even naturalized citizens of the Republic. None the less, however, the responsibility for the outrage will fall upon the United States Government. The Consul is preparing an exhaustive report for the Peking Government, but what action will be taken by China in the matter is yet far from known. It is supposed that about forty-four Chinese were killed in the massacre, and it is believed that the Chinese Government will demand an indemnity to compensate the relatives of the deceased. If an indemnity is demanded, we fail to see any ground for a refusal of the claim. It is asserted by the Caucasians at Rock Springs that the Chinese commenced the fight, but this charge is not credited by any party, and it is now well known that a plan was laid by the Caucasian miners to draw the Chinese into a conflict and then drive them out of the territory. Article VI. of the Treaty of 1882 confers on Chinese subjects in the United States "the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favoured nation," and the American Government have consequently undertaken the same responsibilities in regard to their protection as they assume towards the subjects of European Powers. The case is almost exactly parallel to the Shanzen riot of September, 1883, when a Chinese mob attacked the foreign settlement, with this important difference, however, that the Chinese did not kill any of the residents but only burned and plundered their houses. Compensation was in that case demanded for loss of property and was given by the Chinese Government, and compensation for the relatives of the Chinese miners shot down at Rock Springs will not doubt be claimed. As in the case of the massacre, and disgraceful to Western civilization as it is, no one will dream of laying blame to the doors of the American Government. The event was unforeseen, and is probably more deplored at Washington than anywhere. The outrage had nothing in it of a political character, and was neither incited, countenanced, nor connived at by officials. Doubtless the American Government will express their sincere regret at the ruthless massacre of Chinese, and will be prepared to make reasonable pecuniary compensation to the relatives of the victims. The Wyoming outrage will also no doubt lead to greater precautions being taken in the future to prevent any further dangerous outbreak of race hatred on the part of the alien working classes in the Western States, while it is pretty certain at the same time to strengthen the outcry for measures to check the immigration from the Flowery Land.

As advertised elsewhere, Mrs. Cameron's garden parties will take place every Friday at 4 p.m. commencing to-morrow.

The steamer *Zephyr*, having completed her repairs at the Kowloon docks of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., will go for a trial trip this morning.

The P. and O. steamer *Ravenna*, with the English mail, arrived at ten o'clock last night. The delivery of the mail was not to be commenced until this morning.

We are requested by the Hon. Secretary to acknowledge receipt of the following advertisement in the Kwantung Inland Revenue Office Fund—

Mr. C. L. Gorham \$10.

The Chinese procession in honor of Wa Kwang, the Taoist God of Fire, ended its way through the streets of the city yesterday, heralded by much clamour and clash of cymbal, drum, and other instruments of torture to European ears. A long and gorgeous dragon formed the tail of the procession.

The usual caution indication of the change of season was given at Canton yesterday, by the officials there denoting their winter hats. The new Provincial Judge of Kwantung, named Yam Sham, has arrived at Shanghai from Peking, and is expected in Canton to-morrow or Saturday.

We learn that there are now more than a thousand men employed upon the fortifications of this port, which are being actively pushed on. It is expected that the work will be completed by the end of this year or early in 1937. The Military Authorities hope to see the whole of the fortifications completed by 1897.

In consequence of the preparations for the Ball to be given in the City Hall in honour of Admiral Sir W. M. Dorell, we are requested to state that there will be no racing at the Jockey Club on Tuesday. The usual practice, however, will take place on Thursday, the 12th instant, at 5.30 p.m.

In the paragraph yesterday's issue referring to the complaint to the next Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court by Mr. Wolshehouse, on Tuesday, of the man Chai Yau on the charge of manslaughter of a coolie, it was erroneously stated that Mr. Dorell appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Chai Yau is the defendant. The latter gentleman conducted the prosecution; the former appeared for the defence.

H.B.M.S. dispatch boat *Vigilant* had some slight collisions at Canton on Tuesday. In getting under way, probably owing to the strength of the current, she ran aground on a sandbank, where she was stuck for some time. The tugboat *Ching*, however, and smashed one or two of the tugboat's boats. A little further on she drifted on to the steamer *Milton*, and carried away the vessel's bow, and directly afterwards she struck a small boat, and her paddle striking it, and scattering the timbers. The *Vigilant* was more damaged than the other vessels, her hull around one of her paddle boxes was cracked, and she had to be towed away by tugboats. Commander Morant was on board the *Vigilant* at the time.

Commenting on the anti-German attitude of a portion of the New York Press in the matter of the Caroline Islands, and especially on the insinuation that the Empire secretly aims at using this question as a crutch means of acquiring Cuba, the semi-official *New York Herald Tribune* remarks:—Should Spain bring about a war with Germany, which we do not believe she will seek to do, Cuba would certainly be for us an important object of attack. But American statesmen know too much about the aims of our colonial policy to believe that the German Government could think of taking permanent possession of a country which in our hands would require more strenuous garrison than the Spanish Government is compelled to keep there.

On Tuesday, at about midday, three or four men were seen to be loitering on a house in the centre of the town—No. 81 Hollywood Road. They were inside and found a man and woman there, one of whom they tied up, and the other they kept quiet by means of a gag, while they looted the house of its contents, and succeeded in collecting over \$400 worth of money and jewellery. They then went out, and got chased away by police arrived on the scene. They are said to have been armed with knives and revolvers. Inspector Perry is hunting up the perpetrators and his researches on Tuesday led him into a house occupied by men of a class known as the *tin lok*, and in there found a stock of hot money and bags of parcels of money, with genuine coins and bank notes, and filled up with something worthless in the middle, the lot being done up and marked in a round way, so that it was not possible to tell the value of the money. The Police Court yesterday was held, and was attended.

H. E. Vio-Audrey Vio, Hamilton arrived here last night by the mail steamer *Ravenna*.

The Agents (Messrs. Butterfield and Swire) inform us that the O.S.S. Company's steamer *Arcturion*, from Liverpool, left Singapore yesterday morning for this port.

Kailoon's German Trade Review says:—The trade of Germany with the Philippines Islands increases materially, many imports—especially from Manila—visiting our industrial control and placing orders in the hands of Hamburg and other commission houses. In such articles, such as sugar, coffee, and other goods, the competition is hard pressed by German exporters. Crefeld and Elberfeld all half-silk satins and striped satins have begun a very promising competition with the Lyons goods. In the case of deaths, and particularly light-coloured striped stockings, are largely sold German goods, being also sold exclusively in Australia, New Zealand, and other countries. This fact, which is going upon the customs receipts, the imports of the Philippines amounted last year exclusive of rice, to \$10,000,000, against \$10,000,000 in 1935. The exports of goods, valued at \$10,000,000, in 1935, were valued at \$10,000,000. The falling off in imports was chiefly in the better English and Swiss cotton articles. The imports of machinery for power and steam, and for the manufacture of glass, and portable railways, were larger, Germany, England, and America all being included. The total imports of machinery amounted to \$800,000, which \$300,000 was to Italy. This fact, which is going upon the customs receipts, the imports of the Philippines amounted last year exclusive of rice, to \$10,000,000, against \$10,000,000 in 1935. The exports of goods, valued at \$10,000,000, in 1935, were valued at \$10,000,000. The falling off in imports was chiefly in the better English and Swiss cotton articles. The imports of machinery for power and steam, and for the manufacture of glass, and portable railways, were larger, Germany, England, and America all being included. The total imports of machinery amounted to \$800,000, which \$300,000 was to Italy. 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